

Caledonian

No. 9419. EDINBURGH.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On SATURDAY next will be presented a Comedy, called,
A S Y O U L I K E I T.

WRITTEN BY SHAKESPEARE.

Mr WARD;

Orlando, Jaques, Mr Williamson; Amiens (with a Song) Mr Gaudry; Touchstone, Mr Hollingsworth; Bantling Duke, Mr Banks; Duke Frederick, Mr Simpson; Oliver, Mr Taylor; Cozin, Mr Châtelis; Sylvius (with a Song in character) Mr Tannett; Le Beau, Mr T. Banks; Charles, Mr Hallion; Jaques de Bois, Mr Marshall—and J. Adam, Mr JACKSON.

Celia (with the Cuckoo Song) Miss Kirby; Phebe, Mrs Tannett; Audrey, Mrs Charteris; And Rosalind, Mrs BULKLEY.

To which will be added, the New Pantomime Entertainment, called,
ROBINSON CRUSOE;

OR,

HARLEQUIN FRIDAY.

With entire new Music, Machinery, Dresses, Decorations, and Scenery. Tickets to be had and places for the boxes taken of Mr Gurn, at the office of the Theatre, every day, from ten to three o'clock

For the Benefit of the

ORPHAN CHILDREN

OF THE LATE

Mr WILLIAM LIND, Musical Instrument-Maker in Edinburgh; Upon Tuesday the 15th of January current, will be performed, In St Mary's Chapel, Niddry's Wynd,

A Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

To begin at six o'clock.

Tickets, at 2 s. 6 d. each, to be had at the Music-shops.

ROYAL BANK, Edinburgh, 1st December 1781.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland give notice, that the General Court of Proprietors, held 27th ultmo, having declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. to be payable on their Capital Stock, for the half year ending at Christmas next, the same will begin to be paid to the Proprietors on Thursday the 10th day of January next, and so continue at the usual hours of attendance at the Bank: And, in order to settle the said dividend, no transfer of stock will be made from Thursday the 10th day of December to Thursday the said 10th January, both inclusive.

THO. SHAIRP, SECRETARY.

FREE COLLIER'S

WANTED at HAWTHORNDEN, where proper encouragement will be given.—Enquire at Samuel Thomson overman at Hawthornden, or the proprietor at St John's Hill, near Edinburgh.

SALE OF GOODS.

TPERE, is now selling very low, by David Freckin, at his Ware-room, head of the Lawn Market, south side, Superfine Cloths, Second ditto, Forest Cloths and Hunters Duffles, Black Velvet, Striped and Clouded ditto, for Vests, Printed Jeannets, Satinets, Paoli or Royal Rib, Corderoys and Thicksets, Black Silk Almades, Lining ditto, and Flannels.

N. B. Fine five-quarter wide Plain Muslins, at 4 s. per yard, fit for gowns or shawls, with sundry other goods.

LADIES HAIR-DRESSING.

BALLINGALL begs leave to acquaint the LADIES, That from ten years practice, under the first Masters in Paris and London, he flatters himself he has acquired a knowledge in taste and elegance in that art that will give satisfaction to those LADIES who will honour him with their employment.—Cushions of various constructions, and Ornamental Hair of all sorts, in the newest taste, and finished in such a manner as not to be distinguished from nature.—At M'KINNON's, Scalp-stairs, head of the Flesh-market Clofe, Edinburgh.

SILK-GAUZE MANUFACTORY.

JAMES BRATSON AND CO. Silk-Gauze Manufacturers, Potter-row, Edinburgh, take this method of informing the public and their friends, That they have just now commenced business, and intend to carry it on in all its branches.

As they propose having always on hand a full assortment of the newest and most fashionable GAUZES, suited to the seasons, they flatter themselves, that the superior quality of their goods, and the reasonableness of their terms, will entitle them to some share of the public favour.

N. B. Commissions from the country care, / and speedily executed.

MONEY.

WANTED to BORROW, ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling, upon heritable security, over an improvable estate, situated in the south of Scotland, presently rented at about 500. a-year. Undoubted personal security will be given for payment of the annual rents in Edinburgh.

For particulars, apply to George Farquhar writer, New Town, Edinburgh.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS OF MUAT AND AITKEN Merchants in Edinburgh, and GEORGE MUAT AND CO. Merchants at Sealock.

ON the 17th of April last, Sequestration was awarded, by the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, of the personal estate of the said Companies, situated within the jurisdiction of the Court of Session; and due and regular intimation was given, as appointed by the Statute. Since then, many meetings of the Creditors of said Companies have been held, and various proposals made for a settlement of the affairs; but such measures failing of success, a general meeting of the Creditors, held on the 17th December last, continued the affairs under the management of the Court of Session, whereby a division of the funds recovered will take place after the expiry of nine months from the sequestration being awarded. Notice is therefore hereby given, that such Creditors of either Company, as have not hitherto lodged their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, will forthwith lodge the same with Mr Alexander Menzies clerk of session, and clerk to the sequestration, or William Spratt solicitor at law, Edinburgh, factor on the said sequestered estates. Certifying, that such creditors as may fail to do so between the 17th February next, will be cut off from a share of the first division of the funds recovered.

At LEITH for LONDON,

THE DILIGENCE,

ANDREW CASSELS Master,

Now lying on the Birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods for London, and will move to the Road on Saturday or Monday next, to sail with the convoy.

AT LONDON FOR LEITH.

The FRIENDSHIP,

DONALD DENON Master,

For G E O R G E R I T C H I E,

Lying at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, Leith, and all places adjacent to the frith of Forth, and will sail with the first convoy from the Nore.

N. B. The above ship will leave London on Tuesday the 15th curr. to join the convoy at the Nore. Merchants and others who intend ordering goods for said ship, will please lose no opportunity.

THE



Mercury

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1782.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THERE is no subject which has of late been more keenly agitated, than the disposal of the Slaughter-houses. The butchers have been using every argument to prefer their own property, and to rebuild them where they stand at present; while the bulk of the inhabitants have been driving them to a distance from the town. The offensive smell has fermented the dispute; so that, unless matters are soon compromised, the effusion of human blood may be as great in one day, as of all the cattle slaughtered there in a month. But to be serious, as the placing of Slaughter-houses must be of consequence both to the health and happiness of the inhabitants, the Committee, whose business it is to determine the spot, should consider it most maturely, and not rest satisfied by removing the nuisance out of their own sight, at the expense of others, that they have, therefore, done their duty to their constituents. Last year, when it was proposed to remove the present shambles, by an application to Parliament, as a nuisance, every body believed the intention was to remove them at least without the royalty; and a subscription was set on foot to carry the plan into execution. I was foolish enough to be one of the number of subscribers, and, by so doing, to furnish a stick to break my own head. But the bill was too late to pass last year. Within these few weeks the dispute has revived; and the L. P. with great propriety, called meetings of the different societies to collect their opinions upon this subject, who all agreed, that the shambles should be removed, believing that the removal was to be some distance from the town. As a proof of what I have alledged, I find in a pamphlet, entitled, "Observations on the Memorial given in by the Butchers," published the 11th December, and signed by a Citizen, which I believe was distributed to all the inhabitants of the town, the same liberal ideas. Page 8th he says, "The present bill is only meant to prevent the butchers from slaughtering cattle within one mile of the market crofs;" yet the Committee, after every body but the butchers had agreed to the removal of the shambles to some distant spot, put a stop to it, by fixing upon a piece of ground called Paul's Work, without giving to the public any reasons for so doing.

Let us, therefore, inquire into the advantages and disadvantages of the two situations, that we may the better judge how far the motives, which have influenced these gentlemen, are impartial or not. The present situation has a more free ventilation than any other spot in or about the city; it has plenty of water, as pump wells may be had every where; and the Slaughter-houses may be set down in such a manner as to have sufficient declivity, besides their contiguity to the present markets. The spot of ground now fixed upon is very low and marshy, almost upon a dead level, surrounded with a high hill and houses, and, of course, little or no ventilation, in sight of the Grammar-school in the Canongate, within a few yards of the Trinity-hospital, and at no great distance from the College church, and Lady Glenorchy's. Is it to be credited, that any set of gentlemen could impartially, or after mature deliberation, have made such a choice, which, if carried into execution, must be attended with many great inconveniences? When the butchers proposed building the Slaughter-houses in the late Physic Garden, the Governors of the Orphan-hospital, with a proper zeal, interfered, and opposed a scheme, not only hurtful to the health of the children, but also to their morals. Are the Committee ignorant, that, by the situation now pitched upon, the same arguments will hold with regard to the High School boys in the Canongate, whose morals at least are of equal consequence? Have the Committee forgot that they are Governors of the Trinity-hospital, and, at the same time, are endeavouring to make their habitation most uncomfortable? Do they consider, that the old inhabitants of that useful charity, have, in their younger days, been useful citizens, and accustomed to better things? They are now much retired from the world, and, by a religious life, they endeavour to spend the short time which they may expect in this world as comfortably as they can. Is it not a piece of cruelty to break in upon their happiness? The Members of the Committee, in crossing the bridge, may turn to the right or to the left, as the wind blows, but these poor people must be surrounded with stink. They must rise up, not at the voice of the bird, but at the groans of the butchering of cattle, and the howling and barking of dogs. Do the Committee never consider how much they must injure the hearers of the two churches, by bringing this nuisance so near them; where, in a summer's day, with all the windows open, they cannot sit with comfort, if they can without danger? I must own, that I have some curiosity to know, why the gentlemen of the Committee, after consulting the College of Physicians and Surgeons, should act diametrically opposite to their advice; for I have been told, that, excepting four of their number, all the other Physicians present at the meeting, were unanimous in their opinion, that, although the Slaughter-houses were ever so well constructed, they could not be rebuilt upon the present situation, without endangering the health of the inhabitants; and they are the society, who ought to know best what is pernicious to health; yet, I will venture to say, that not one Physician will declare, that you have chosen a better situation, nor one so good. Nor can I devise upon what grounds, the members of a Committee, who, from their office, should be the protectors of the whole body of inhabitants, should so wantonly hurt the proprietors of so many people, by carrying this nuisance a few hundred yards east, from the New Bridge. One member I must except, who, I am told, had the honesty to answer, when asked, his objections to the situation of Paul's Work, that he thought it was like taking poison with the right hand, to destroy the left; That, as the shambles were generally thought to be a nuisance, and as such they wanted to remove them, he thought it fair and honest, to carry them to a greater distance. If the Lord Mayor of London wanted to remove a nuisance from the city, would he be fool enough to place it without Temple-Bar? or, if he was, is it to be supposed, that he would be allowed so to do? It should be considered, that the inhabitants of the New Town have wilfully surrounded the shambles; whereas the inhabitants of the Canongate, have bona fide built a great many houses, never dream-

ing, that a Committee of the Town-Council could have proposed a scheme so fraught with injustice.

JUSTICIA.

The Answer of the States General to the Empress of Russia, for her Officers of Mediation towards a separate Peace between the Republic and England.

THAT Lord Van Waffenar being instructed to notify to the Russian Ministry, in answer to their offers of peace, that their High Mightinesses, during the present troubles, omitted no opportunity to give her Imperial Majesty the strongest proofs of the great confidence she is justly entitled to, and are therefore perfectly satisfied of the particular concern which her Imperial Majesty hath ever been pleased to shew for the prosperity of the Republic:

That their High Mightinesses, on this ground, from the commencement, have shewn the utmost readiness in accepting the offers of her Imperial Majesty to adjust those differences which the unjust conduct of England had occasioned between Great Britain and these States by a separate mediation:

That her Imperial Majesty, ever actuated by the same sentiments, must have received great satisfaction from the acceptance of her pacified offers on the part of Great Britain, and on her repeated declaration of being fully inclined to terminate the present troubles on such terms as may be consistent with her honour and dignity; that the interposition of the good offices of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias to this salutary end are highly pleasing to their High Mightinesses, who consequently again accept the offered mediation, under this conviction, however, that the principles of the Armed Neutrality, by which they and other Powers have the honour to be allied to her Imperial Majesty, will be attended to:

That their High Mightinesses further declare their readiness to co-operate, through the interposition of her Imperial Majesty's Ministry with the Court of London, in order to adopt measures as must, and will be necessary prior to the formal opening of the treaty for peace:

That to the same end they will as speedily, as possible take into consideration, the fixing a proper place, where the Pacific Negotiations is to be held, and will endeavour to answer to the proposed object of her Imperial Majesty, as far as the form of government, and constitution of these provinces, and also the great distance, which may occasion difficulties in the course of the negotiation, will any-wise admit of:

That they mean also to take into consideration, the appointment of Plenipotentiaries, to assist at the said negotiation, and the preliminary articles on which they are inclined to restore peace with his Britannic Majesty:

That in the interim, they can assure your Imperial Majesty, in this respect, of the ease and facility with which they intend to conduct themselves in stipulating the preliminary articles; and they will without the least reserve make the fairest overtures to her Imperial Majesty, the moment they are by her assured, (on whose magnanimity, known equity, and good wishes to these States, their High Mightinesses, have the fullest confidence) for the sincere intention of the Court of London, to be reconciled to the Republic, on such terms as may be compatible with her honour and interest, and which consequently may be thought admissible:

That exclusive of the foregoing resolution, a transcript of the same shall be delivered to Prince Gallitzin, Ambassador Extraordinary to her Imperial Majesty, requesting at the same time that the claims of their High Mightinesses may be supported with his friendly assistance.

From the London Papers, Jan. 3.

Brussels, Dec. 19. According to an Imperial ordinance already put in execution in the Emperor's dominions, it is no longer permitted to apply to the Court of Rome to obtain dispensations for marriages between relations; recourse is to be had solely to the ecclesiastics where the parties reside, who are invested with powers sufficient for that purpose.

Versailles, Dec. 23. The 20th inst. the King, accompanied by Monsieur and the Count de Artois, went to the church of St Louis, and assisted at the anniversary service celebrated there for the repose of the soul of the late Dauphin.

LONDON.

Extract of a Letter from the Camp of St Roch, Nov. 28.

"From the 23d to the 26th of this month, all our works on the battery of St Martin, notwithstanding a very brisk fire from the enemy, which has done no other damage on our part, than the loss of one soldier of the Royal Spanish Guards killed, and one wounded.

"Yesterday, at three o'clock in the morning, the besieged made a sally, of which the sentinel and the advanced body of volunteers of England had knowledge. They made the most brisk fire they were able, but being too inferior in numbers, they retired in good order to the battery of St Charles. The grenadiers of the Royal Walloon Guards united themselves at that post to the volunteers, and being supported by a piquet of artillery, and of those who were able to serve, and who, on this occasion, took arms, a most obstinate defence was made on our part. We have lost two men killed, and eight wounded, as well officers as soldiers, and about thirteen prisoners; in which number are an Ensign of Guards, and one Lieutenant of Artillery, who are missing. The enemy left one dead on the battery; but without doubt they have lost more besides their wounded, as the fire of our musketry and our grape shot galled them much in their precipitate retreat.

"This was not the only evil, which the besieged had done us in the short time of their sally. They set fire to the investments of some of our advanced works, and spiked some of our cannon. The General mounted his horse, and made every exertion which was possible, to prevent the ravages of the flames, which were extended by a very high wind; at length, under the direction of the Captain of the Walloon Guards, D. Juan de Bessecourt, and of the Engineer D. Maria Ostarrio, it was put a stop to. The officers and soldiers have merited the greatest applause on this occasion, for doing every thing which could be expected from so small, against so large a body; for we have learned from the information of a deserter, that the detachment of the enemy consisted of 1400 men."

St James's, Jan. 5.

THE King has been pleased to appoint the Lord Viscount Dalrymple to be his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the King and Republic of Poland.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 4. 1782.

THE following are extracts of letters received yesterday from Captain Inglis, of his Majesty's ship St Albans, to Mr Stephens.

Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, November 30, 1781.

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ships St Albans and Eurydice arrived here the 26th of November, with the convoy from Cork for the different islands, all of which have arrived here, except the Peace and Plenty of Belfast, 200 tons burthen, James Hamilton master, which foundered off the Western Islands on the 30th of October, and only one man saved.

Captain Harvey, of the Convert, writes from Gros Islet in the island of St Lucia, to General Christie, that he had seen twelve sail of the line go into Martinico on the 26th.

Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, December 3, 1781.

THE Gros Islet Schooner arrived here this morning from Captain Harvey, of his Majesty's ship Convert, at St Lucia, where he is with four frigates, and encloses the state of the French fleet at Martinico, under M. de Grasse, which I transmit for their Lordships information by the Granville packet that sails this evening for England; deeming it highly necessary to communicate the knowledge of the enemy's strength in these seas.

The State of the French Fleet in Fort Royal Bay, Martinico, on Friday the 30th of November 1781, as taken by his Majesty's ship Triton, Captain John M'Laurin, Commander.

At half past noon, saw, lying at anchor, one or two three-decked, and twenty-three two-decked ships, with French colours flying; four of them had their top-masts down; two their top-masts struck; and two, one her fore, and the other her mizen top-mast struck. One of them, with her top-masts down, appeared to have lost the head of her fore-mast; there was also one without a bowsprit; besides two which appeared to be hauled up in the Carenage. The whole number plainly discovered was twenty-eight ships of war, frigates included.

JOHN M'Laurin.

War-Office, January 5. 1782.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, James Mackenzie, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice William Muir.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Kingsmill Evans to be Captain of a company, vice Thomas Collins. Captain Colin Campbell to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Kingsmill Evans. Ensign Henry Wynyard to be Lieutenant, vice Colin Campbell.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards, Major General Sir George Osborn, Bart. to be First Major, vice George Ogilvie. Colonel Lord Say and Sele to be Second Major, vice Sir George Osborn, Bart. Captain Robert Johnstone to be Captain of company, vice Lord Say and Sele. Ensign Charles Barnet to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Johnstone.

63d Regiment of Foot, Major-General Alexander Leslie to be Colonel, vice Francis Grant.

Commission signed by his Majesty for the army in Ireland.

13th Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant John Fullerton, of the 23d regiment of light dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice William Sage, who exchanges, dated November 22. 1781.

Commission signed by his Majesty for the army in Ireland, all dated October 13. 1781.

2d Regiment of horse, Major Mountfort Longfield, of the 3d regiment of horse, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Charles Lenox Smyth, who retires.

3d Horse, Major Henry Pigott; of the 8th dragoons, to be Major, vice Mountfort Longfield. Lieutenant Jeremiah Smith, to be Captain, vice Benjamin Bunbury, who retires. Cornet James Templeton to be Lieutenant, vice Jeremiah Smith.

8th Dragoons, Captain Thomas Goldie to be Major, vice Henry Pigott. Lieutenant James Stegeman Blackwood, from the 13th Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Thomas Goldie.

13th Dragoons, Cornet Mathew Baillie to be Lieutenant, vice James Stevenson Blackwood.

14th Dragoons, Lieutenant Hugh Henry Magan to be Captain, vice Otway Tozer, who retires. Cornet John King to be Lieutenant, vice Hugh Henry Magan. Mr John Hubert Moore to be Cornet, vice Francis Lynch Blisse, promoted by purchase.

36th Foot, Mr John Ward to be Ensign, vice Thomas Achmuty Daubiel, by purchase.

66th Foot, Mr Richard Harvey to be Ensign, vice Edmund O'Calaghan. Ensign Richard Coplen Langford, to be Lieutenant, vice Godfrey Fetherston, promoted. Mr William Coplen Langford to be Ensign, vice Richard Coplen Langford.

67th Foot, Ensign George Bateman to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell Callander, promoted. Ensign Russel Wood to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew Irvine, who retires.

68th Foot, Ensign Peter Gullus Rock Mathews to be Lieutenant, vice George Jeffreys, who retires. Ensign James Greenlees to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Lynch, promoted.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Jan. 4.

The Catharina, Captain Thomassie, from Smyrna, Salonica, and Leghorn, to Olford or London, and Madona del Rio, and St Antonio de Padova e La Stella delle Mare, Captain Melina, from Leghorn to London, are both lost in Bristol Channel.

The Aeolus, Thompson, from Pittsburgh, is lost on Ha. brought Sand.

The Unicor, Woollicot, from Dartmouth to Newfoundland, is taken by the Eagle privateer, and carried into L'Orient.

The Saulnier, Buntler, from Falmouth to Wales, after being taken and ransomed, is totally lost on the Welsh coast.

The Good Intent, Nicols, from Falmouth to London, was drove on shore near Bridport, on the 28th ult. and is gone to pieces; some of the wine spayed.

The Hope, Galliot, from Pittsburgh to Rochfort, is taken and sent into Portsmouth by the Arethusia frigate.

The Peace and Plenty, —, from Cork to the West Indies, overset in a hard gale of wind the 29th of October, and all the crew perished, except one that was taken up by a ship belonging to Ghagow.

The Three Sisters, Werks, (a Russian) from Liverpool to Ostend, with salt, &c. was lost going through the Calf of Mann. Also was lost at the same place, the Betsy, White, from Dublin to Liverpool.

The Isabella, Robinson, from Liverpool to St Lucia, is on shore near the Cove of Cork, and it is feared will receive damage.

The Betsy, Fortune, and Unity, Hardy, from Demerary, arrived at Barbadoes with the Hyena, and her convoy. Sailed again the 2d of November, with the convoy for the Islands, and from thence for Europe.

The Molly, Jordan, from Jamaica to Liverpool, was taken off Tuesday by the Terror of England, of 22 guns, after an engagement of 3 hours, in which Captain Jordan and four of his men were killed, and several wounded; a gale of wind coming, they gave the Molly up, and she is since arrived at Greenwich.

The Elizabeth packet, Summister, from Cork, is lost near Uphill, and 30 people drowned.

The St Albans man of war, from Cork, arrived with her convoy at Barbadoes the 26th of November.

The Ellen, Borrowdale, from Jamaica, who was on shore in Liverpool River, is got off and brought into dock; it is apprehended, her ground tier of sailing is greatly damaged, and the ship strained.

Porthsmouth 2. The prizes to the Agamemnon are come into harbour, except her that was wrecked, and great part of her cargo is saved.

The Enterprise privateer of London, Captain Eden, is put into North Shields with the loss of her main mast; in coming in she got

ground below Cliford's Fort, but is expected to be got off without much damage.

From the London Papers, Jan. 1.

Paris, December 22. The following is the state of the naval armament which failed from Brest on the 10th of this month, under M. de Guichen, viz.

La Bretagne, of 140 guns; La Majesté, of 110; La Couronne, of 80; Le Royal Louis, of 110; Le Triomphant, of 74; l'Invincible, of 110; Le Terrible, of 110; Le Brave, of 74; Le Robuste, of 74; Le Magnifique, of 74; Le Bien-Aime, of 74; Le Fendant, of 74; Le Pegase, of 74; Le Dauphin Royal, of 70; L'Indien, of 64; L'Arogant, of 74; L'Actif, of 74; Le Lion, of 64; and Le Zodiaque, of 74.

The frigates are, La Cleopatre, of 32 guns; L'Amphitrite, of 32; La Friponne, of 32; Le Crescent, of 32; La Naiade, of 28; La Ceres, a Corvette of 26 guns; Le Clairvoyant, of 18; Le Pandour, of 18; and L'Espiegle, of 24 guns; two ships armed en flote, L'Hardi and L'Alexandre. This armament began to get under weigh on the 10th, at day-break, with a favourable wind at S. S. E. at three o'clock they were entirely out of the road, as well as most of the transports, making together 150 sail, on board of which were embarked 7974 troops, artillermen included, besides 1000 Colonists, and the usual number of troops on board each ship, which might amount to 3000 men more. There were also shipped 100 twenty-four pounders, and 120 sixteen pounders, together with a number of mortars, and a large store of ammunition.

L O N D O N .

The private letters which have been received by Government, by the last West India mail, from Governor Cunningham at Barbadoes, inform them, that the Comte de Grasse had the utmost difficulty to get eight of his ships into the harbour of Martinique, they being so much disabled as to be obliged to be tugged in, which was not effected without very considerable danger and exertion. The St Esprit of 84 guns, commanded by Mons. le Baron d'Arcos, had all her pumps at work, and was with the utmost difficulty preserved from going to the bottom. The other seven were reduced to the necessity of having all their guns taken out, and otherwise lightened by the entire removal of seamens chests, &c. so as to be carried into harbour in that situation. The whole force under his command consisted of 24 sail of the line, eight of which being under such circumstances, reduces the actual number of his effective ships to 16 sail. Our readers may depend upon the truth of the above circumstance.—Comte de Grasse arrived at Martinique on the 24th of November. *Eng. Chron.*

At the same time, however, that we have submitted the above representation to the publick, of the actual state of the French fleet, justice and impartiality require that we should not suppress the defects of our own, which have been communicated to us through the same authentic channel. Sir Samuel Hood's fleet, according to the letters received from the same quarter, consisted of nineteen sail of the line, besides the St Albans which had joined him, making in all twenty sail. Out of this number, however, there are five that stand very much in need of repair, and will not be fit for action for some time. Two of these namely, the Ajax of 74 guns, commanded by Captain Symond, and the Russel, also of 74, were in such a state as to be totally unserviceable, and the Russel in particular was in a state so peculiarly wretched, that it was in contemplation with the Admiral whether or not to confine her to the fate which the Terrible lately underwent off the Chesapeake. This situation of affairs, brings the Admirals so nearly to an equality, that it is not supposed in the West-Indies, that any operations will be undertaken on either side, till the arrival of an additional squadron, from one country or the other; so that every thing in that quarter depends upon the magnitude of the intended reinforcements, and the chance of the first arrival.—*Id.*

When Comte de Grasse left the Chesapeake on the 2d of November, his destination was for Martinique, and he intended to sail through the Straits of Bermuda. The Squadron which joined Mons. de Grasse at Cape Francois from Florida, under Mons. de Monteil, was to part company in a certain latitude, and bear away for St Domingo, in order to bring home the vast convoy that has been waiting there, ever since de Grasse left Cape Francois to go to America. The Chevalier de Monteil is the officer to whose care this convoy is entrusted.

The separation of Monsieur de Barras and de Monteil from Comte de Grasse, leaves the last mentioned officer no more than 23 sail of the line. Mons. de Barras has five, de Monteil seven, which taken from 35, leave just 23; there may perhaps have been two or three at Martinique, which make 26; to these we may add seven now on their way to the West Indies, under Mons. de Vandreuil, so that the whole naval force that the French will have next campaign in the West Indies, will be 33 ships of the line.

Now our force actually there consists of 18 under Sir Samuel Hood; Sir George Rodney is probably by this time gone with 12; and he is to be followed by six more, and two ships of 50 guns each; so that our whole force will be 36 sail of the line; a force superior to that of the French, and sufficient to quiet the alarms of the West India merchants and planters, for the safety of their property in that part of the world.

The troops sent out with the Brest fleet were not all embarked in transports; for there were 90 soldiers on board of every ship of 64 guns; 130 on board every one of 74; 160 on board each one of 80; and 200 in each of the three-deckers. Some accounts say that only six ships of this fl. are to go to America; and that Comte de Guichen, after having seen them as far as Madeira, is then to sail for Cadiz with 12 sail of the line, to join the Spanish fleet, and then, in conjunction with the latter, to cruise during the summer in the British Channel.

By the last accounts from Cadiz we hear, that an embargo had been laid on all the ships in that port, until a sufficient number should be had to carry 4000 soldiers, who are to be sent; as it is thought, to Porto-Rico, either for the purpose of making a descent on Jamaica, or for some other expedition; for which Admiral Don Joseph Solano has had orders sent to him to go to Guarico, where he is to take on board another corps of troops.

The resolution of the Court of Vienna to disband the barrier towns, garrisoned by the Dutch, has spread a general alarm through Holland: For we learn by a letter from Amsterdam, brought over in the last packet, that, by order of the States, a vast number of hands were daily employed in repairing and putting in the best posture of defence the forts of Frederic-Henry, Lillo, Kruys-Schans, and Liefkenschoek; and that some able engineers were adding new works and batteries to each, beside repairing the old ones.

Sir George Rodney has written a letter to the Earl of Denbigh, which is now handing about in the circles at the west end of the town, in which he says, that some time ago he felt himself exceedingly disappointed at being delayed in port so long; but that now he considered it as a most fortunate circumstance, since by that means he has received a reinforcement of six ships, and was now going out to the West Indies with fourteen clean ships instead of eight, with which he did not doubt of being able to give a good account of the fleet lately sailed from France.

A letter received this morning by express from Plymouth, mentions, that Sir George Rodney was to raise his flag to the Formidable of 90 guns on Thursday evening, and that the fleet were ordered to sail the first fair wind.

Admiral Kempenfelt was present yesterday at St James's, for the first time since his return with his fleet from a cruise on the French coast.

The same day Admiral Sir John Lockhart Ross was at the levee, and had a long conference with the King.

At a Cabinet lately held at the Chancery, at which all the Cabinet Counsellors, except Lords Sandwich and G. Germain were present, it was determined to represent to his Majesty, that it was impossible, in the present state affairs, to carry on his business if those two Lords continued in their respective departments. And it is further said the whole Ministry determined to throw up, if the King would not part with them: Secret history also adds, that upon this being reported by the Chancellor to the King, his Majesty only said, " He would consider of it;" and that in the evening he had a meeting consisting of Lord Longborough, Mr Jenkinson, Lord Southampton, Mr Welbore Ellis, and Mr Rigby; what the result was, did not then transpire.—*Morn. Her.*

Major-General Leslie, who is Commander in Chief of the southern provinces in America, since the capture of Lord Cornwallis, and who now commands at Charlestown, was yesterday appointed by his Majesty, at the levee, to the command of the 63d regiment of foot, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Grant.

The Princess Frederica, a Danish East Indiaman from Tranquebar, which put into King-Road, below Bristol, in distress, and has brought over letters, sailed from the Cape of Good Hope the 20th of September; she had arrived there the 2d of the same month, but was detained by the Dutch Governor for fear of her conveying intelligence to Commodore Johnstone, nor was she released but on the most warm representation.

The following is told by gentlemen of veracity, who are lately arrived in a cartel from America, as certain fact:— " When the capitulation was about being signed by General Washington and the French officers, the former was exceedingly desirous to know if one Arnold was not in the British posts at York or Gloucester? A common reply was given—No. The General doubted, and asked the same again; the same answer was given: Mr Washington then wrote to Lord Cornwallis, to declare on his honour whether Mr Arnold was there or not; intimating, that no capitulation would be made for him on any account whatever—if one Arnold had been there, his fate was certain."

It was yesterday reported on 'Change, that advise had been received of three more of the French transports (which made a part of the fleet of the convoy fallen in with by Admiral Kempenfelt) having foundered at sea, and gone to the bottom.

It was also said, that the men of war with with Admiral Guichen, were met at sea, making for Ferrol, in great distress; but that it did seem very likely that they would be able soon to fetch that port.

If the weather at sea was half as boisterous yesterday as it was on shore, we may expect to hear of a great deal of mischief on our southern and western coasts.

The accounts relative to the West India French force are very different; but the most accurate seem to be, that they have about 25 sail of the line in Martinique, which are so far from being in a state of attacking, that most of them are undergoing repairs.

The principal fears which we had for our West India possessions were from the detachments under Vaudreuil. If our accounts from France be true, all these fears have a right to dissipate, and we shall be able in our turn, to strike some signal stroke in the West Indies.

The interests of the King of Prussia must make him interfere in the present contests. The Dutch territories served as a barrier to his possessions in Westphalia; the destruction of her barrier towns, which leaves them in the power of the French and the Emperor, is a matter of the most serious concern to that most caustious and polite monarch?

" Tua res agitur Paries cum proximus ardet."

The Armed Neutrality, which is the invention of the Empress of Russia, is one of those wonderful efforts of genius, which will as much distinguish her hereafter as the civilization of Russia did Peter.

Commodore Keith Stewart's squadron, which was to have failed again for the North Seas, is countermanded; they are to remain in the Downs till further orders.

Luke Ryan, who is in confinement in the New-Goal, for piracy, was taken very ill on Christmas-day, and still continues so.

General Washington, we are well informed, had, at the outset of the American war, an estate of at least 8000l. a year. He has received no pay from the Congress as Commander in Chief, except the expence of his table, which his friends insisted upon disbursing, as that is greatly increased by the post he holds in the army. He has often been solicited to reside in a house; but, determined to share the fate of his officers and soldiers, he prefers living in camp, nor does he indulge himself in any excesses at his table, contented to live with, and as his brother soldiers do. Possessed of this temper, he is the darling of his army, and will certainly be received by posterity as one of the most illustrious characters of the age in which he lived.

It is an undoubted fact, that the pensions allowed by the Court of France to different persons, during the last two years, amounted to the enormous sum of twenty-eight millions of livres; or about one million two hundred and seventy-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven pounds sterling per annum.

A Quaker of this city has received a letter from Boston, by the way of France, which says, that the French, since the defeat of Lord Cornwallis's army, and the polite behaviour of the Comte de Rochambeau, are in much greater esteem among the Americans than they were before; that the French

are now well prepared to make injurious promises, or yield

injuries, if the English do not keep their word.

There are now well prepared to make injurious promises,

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 5th Jan. 1782.
By order of the Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

ON FRIDAY the 11th of January instant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to SALE by public roup, in the Excise Warehouse in LEITH, (pursuant to act of Parliament), The following Quantities of TEA, seized and condemned as forfeited,

| | |
|--|---|
| 23 Boxes, containing 973 lb. of BLACK TEA; appraised at 7s. per lib. | 1 Bag, containing 20 lb. of ditto; — — — at 6s. 9d. per lib. |
| 10 Ditto, containing 241 lb. of ditto; — — — at 6s. per lib. | 4 Ditto, containing 186 lb. of ditto; — — — at 4s. per lib. |
| 1 Cask, containing 70 lb. of ditto; — — — at 3s. 6d. per lib. | 3 Bags, containing 27 lb. of ditto; — — — at 3s. 6d. per lib. |
| 1 Ditto, containing 20 lb. of ditto; — — — at 2s. 9d. per lib. | |

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of sale, to be seen at the Excise Warehouse in Leith, on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of sale.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE
COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,
THERE is to be exposed to public sale, in the Custom-houses of the
ports, upon the respective days after mentioned, at twelve
o'clock noon each day,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

SUNDAY. Pounds of Foreign Tea, Geneva, Brandy, Rum, Wine, and others, lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.—The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the respective Custom-houses, on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at Custom-house hours.

LEITH, Monday, Jan. 14. 1782.—113 lbs. Fine Black Tea; 34 lbs. Coarse Tea; 5 lbs. Green Tea; 32 gallons Brandy; 96 gallons Portugal White Wine; 203 gallons Geneva; 17 gallons Aquavite; 72 yards Linen; 15 yards Printed Linen; 11 yards Stripped Linen; 15 yards Diaper, and 2 Printed Bed-covers.

DUNBAR, Tuesday, Jan. 15. 1782.—237½ gallons Brandy, and 131 gallons Geneva.

BORROWSTOWNNESSE, Wednesday, Jan. 16. 1782.—13 gallons British Aquavite; 16½ gallons Brandy; 54 lbs. Onion-seed; and 31 lbs Cinnamon; 54 Cwt. and 7 lbs. Ruffia Tasseled Ropes.

PERTH, Thursday, Jan. 17. 1782.—5 dozen and 3 Chopping Bottles Small Red French Wine; 6 Bottles White Wine; 2½ gallons Brandy; 28 gallons Aquavite; 16 gallons Geneva; 24 lbs. Almonds; 7 lbs. Powder Sugar; 2 lbs. Cinnamon; 397 lbs. Currents; 136 lbs. Raisins; 15 lbs. Hard Sope; 4 lbs. Coffee Beans; 18 lbs. Whalbone; 273 lbs. Glass Beads; 3 Slop Basins; 3 dozen and nine Cups and Saucers; 14 yards Printed Cotton Cloth; and 260 Bars of Iron.

ABERDEEN, Saturday, Jan. 19. 1782.—222½ gallons Red French Wine; 57 gallons Portugal Red Wine; 233 gallons Geneva; 43 gallons Brandy; 7½ gallons Rum; 45 Oars; 1 Deal 10 feet long; the Ship Jean and Rebecca of Peterhead, burden about 40 tons, with her Tackle and Furniture, and a boat.—Ays, for Exportation.—588 Packs of Playing Cards.

FORT WILLIAM, Monday, Jan. 21. 1782.—114 gallons of Rum. IRVINE, Wednesday, Jan. 23. 1782.—15 gallons Aquavite; 8 gallons Brandy; 80 gallons Vinegar; & quarters Irish Oat Meal; 48 bushels Irish Salt; 1 Yard, a Gaff, a Square Sail, a Boltsprit, a Top-mast, &c., and a Boat, with her Tackle, Masts, and Apparel.

AYR, Friday, Jan. 25. 1782.—343 gallons Brandy; 57 gallons Rum; 57 gallons Geneva; the Hull of the Sloop Peggy of Larne, burden 20 tons, with her Furniture, &c.; 2 Small Boats; and the Rigging, Anchor, Mast, &c. of the sloop Mary and Nancy.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Monday, Jan. 28. 1782.—206 gallons Rum, and 92 gallons Brandy.

INVERNESS, Tuesday, Jan. 29. 1782.—14 gallons Rum; 21 gallons Brandy; 7 gallons of Geneva; 64 gallons British Aquavite; and 120 gallons Red French Wine.

SALE OF WOODS.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, at Woodhall, within four miles of Dunbar, upon Saturday, the second day of February 1782 years.

The OAK WOODS upon the Estate of Woodhall, consisting of five lots or bays.

The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

The articles and conditions of sale are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Fraser sheriff-clerk of Haddington, who will inform us to further particulars.—And John Kerr sheriff upon the estate will show the

SALE OF LANDS

In the COUNTIES of ROXBURGH and BERWICK. TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d day of January 1782 years, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, the Lands and others after mentioned, belonging to John Borthwick, Esq; of Crookston, and William Borthwick, Esq; his eldest son, in the following Lots:

Lot I. The Lands of UPPER and NETHER GLENELT, lying within the parish of Channelkirk, and county of Berwick, about eighteen miles south of Edinburgh, on the great road leading to London. Blackheills, consisting of 1602 acres Scots measure, or thereby, and comprehending the following farms, viz. the Outfield Lands of Glenelt, Channelkirk Parks, Mountmill and Channelkirk Braefoot, and Hunterhall.

The yearly rent of these lands amounts to 218 l. Sterling. They are held by lease of the Crown, and valued in the cens-books of the county at 399 l. Scots; but, as they are separately retoured a forty-shilling land each of old extent, they afford two freehold qualifications. The proprietor has right to the tiends.

Upon these lands a large and commodious inn or public house was erected several years ago, which was set at 60 l. Sterling of yearly rent. At present the tenant possesses it rent free along with his farm. But it must in a few years become an object of great importance to the proprietor; as it is remarkably well situated on the aforesaid road to London by Blackheills.

Lot II. The Mansion-house, Garden, Offices, and Parks of HILL-SLAP, and Lands of CALFHILL, lying in the parish of Melrose, and county of Roxburgh, consisting of 700 acres Scots measure, or thereby. These lands have for several years past been in the natural possession of the proprietors, and were formerly set at 126 l. 10 s. Sterling of yearly rent; and although wholly arable, they have been in grass for near an hundred years past. They are held of the Crown, and valued in the cens-books of the county at 396 l. Scots; but, being a forty shilling land of old extent, they entitle the proprietor to vote for a member to serve in Parliament. The proprietor has right to the tiends.

Lot III. The Lands of ALLANSHAWS, being part of the estate of Kilnabip, lying also in the parish of Melrose and county of Roxburgh, consisting of 1050 acres Scots measure, or thereby. The yearly rent of these lands is 80 l. Sterling; they hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cens-books of the county at 400 l. Scots. The proprietor has right to the tiends.

Lot IV. A Garden-Field consisting of about 8 acres, lying on the south side, and immediately adjoining to the town of Dalkeith, as possessed by William Shiells gardener, at the yearly rent of 34 l. Sterling.

Lot V. Sundry Houses and Tenements, lying in the centre of the town of Dalkeith, and upon the north side of the high street thereof, with a garden adjoining thereto, presently set to different tenants, at the yearly rent of 32 l. 11 s. Sterling.

The title-deeds, rent-rolls, current-debts, and plan of the estates of Glenelt and Hill-slap, are to be seen in the hands of Patrick Kerr writer to the signet, who has full power to conclude a private bargain for all or any part of the aforesaid subjects; and, for particulars, application may be made to him, or to Mr Borthwick.

N. B. The Creditors of the said John and William Borthwick, are desired immediately to transmit to Mr Kerr exact notes of their debts, in order that the speediest and most effectual measures may be taken for their payment.

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